

In the Claims

Please amend Claims 1, 5-8 and 10-12. Amendments to the claims are indicated in the attached "Marked Up Version of Amendments" (pages i - ii).

- Invs C1*  
*b1*
1. (Amended) A method for aiding in the diagnosis of a predisposition to psychosis in a progeny who possesses Cw blood antigen, comprising:
- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the progeny's mother; and
  - (b) determining presence of anti Cw antibody in the biological sample,
- wherein the presence of an anti Cw antibody in the biological sample is indicative of a histocompatibility and a predisposition of the progeny to psychosis.

- Invs C2*  
*b2*
5. (Amended) A method as in claim 1 wherein the mother and progeny have a blood type which is the same.
6. (Amended) A method of screening for predisposition to psychosis, comprising:
- (a) obtaining a sample from a maternal donor; and
  - (b) determining presence of an anti-Cw antibody in the sample, wherein the presence of an anti-Cw antibody is indicative of a predisposition to schizophrenia if donor's progeny possess Cw antigen.
7. (Amended) A method as in Claim 6 wherein the progeny has a family history of psychosis.
8. (Amended) A method as in Claim 6 wherein the donor is pregnant.

- b3*
10. (Twice Amended) A kit for use in diagnosis of psychosis, comprising a sample containing anti-Cw, a detector that binds to anti-Cw antibody, and instructions for using the antibody and detector to diagnose a predisposition to psychosis.

- INS  
C3
11. (Amended) A method for diagnosing or aiding in the diagnosis of a predisposition to a psychotic disorder, comprising determining presence of anti-Cw antibody in a sample from an individual with Cw antigen, wherein the presence of anti-Cw antibody indicates a positive diagnosis.
12. (Amended) A kit for use in diagnosis of psychosis, comprising a sample containing anti-Cw antibody, a detector that binds to anti-Cw antibody; and instructions for utilization of the kit according to the method of Claim 1.

### REMARKS

Claims 1-13 are pending. Claims 1, 5-8, 10 and 11 have been amended. No new matter has been added.

#### Rejection of Claim 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph

Claims 1-13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The Examiner argued that "Applicant's invention is drawn to a method of determining predisposition to psychosis by measuring the presence of anti-cw antibodies in a sample" and that "[h]owever, many dispositions, outside the realm of psychotic disorders may be determined by measuring these antibodies." The Examiner further stated that "numerous studies, including Curtin *et al.* (*Am. J. Medical Tech.*, 1967) Mouro *et al.* (*Blood*, 1995), and Bowman *et al.* (*Vox Sang*, 1993) disclose the measurement of these antibodies for the determination of hemolytic disease."

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's assertion that Applicant has not enabled the invention. Applicant has disclosed a method for use in diagnosing a predisposition to psychosis where a presence of an anti-Cw antibody in a progeny with Cw antigen can be indicative of a predisposition to psychosis in that progeny. Predisposition means a tendency to a condition that is usually based on the combined effects of genetic and environmental factors. Predisposition confers an increased susceptibility to psychosis. As disclosed in the Application,